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WESTERMAN, HATTORI, DANIELS & ADRIAN, LLP 1250 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, NW SUITE 700 WASHINGTON, DC 20036			CHANKONG, DOHM	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2152	

DATE MAILED: 11/14/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/891,387

Applicant(s)

TAKASHIMIZU ET AL.

Examiner

Dohm Chankong

Art Unit

2152

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 October 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 7-9 and 12-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 7-9 and 12-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### DETAILED ACTION

1> This action is in response to Applicants election without traverse of claims 1-5, 7-9 and 12-19. Claims 10-11 were not elected and therefore are cancelled. Claims 1-5, 7-9 and 12-19 are presented for further examination.

2> This is a non-final rejection.

### *Response to Arguments*

3> Applicant's arguments, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-9 and 12-14 have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of new prior art references.

### *Specification*

The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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4> Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Applicant's admitted prior art ["AAPA"], in view of Mikkonen, U.S Patent No. 6.885.633.

5> As to claim 1, AAPA discloses a relay apparatus which is connected to a host computer through a network and transmits data received from said host computer to a device, comprising:

a first basic unit performs a relay control between said host computer and said device [Applicant's Figure 4B «item 206-1»];

a second basic unit which performs a relay control between said host computer and said device [Figure 4B «item 206-2»];

a common unit which makes one of said first basic unit and said second basic unit operative as a present system, monitors its status, and when an abnormality is detected during said monitoring operation, stops the basic unit of the present system and switches it to an operation of the basic unit of a standby system [Figure 4B | Applicant's specification, page 3 «line 21» to page 5 «line 19»].

AAPA does not disclose that the basic units are in one relay apparatus or that they share the same network address.

6> Mikkonen solves AAPA problems by integrating both basic units into a single relay apparatus and assigning the same network addresses to each basic unit [Figure 1 «items 100b, 110e» | Figure 2 «items 100, 110, 200» | column 4 «lines 5-20» where : It should be noted that

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while Mikkonen discloses that the devices have other addresses in addition to the identical IP addresses (and those extra addresses are identical as well), the claim does not exclude this possibility].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify AAPA's basic units with Mikkonen's teachings such that the basic units are housed in a single relay apparatus and are able to share a common address. Such a modification is desirable and advantageous because it provides easier failover capability to devices such that the flow in traffic does not need to be changed as the network address remains the same [see Mikkonen, column 3 «lines 30-44»].

7> Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over AAPA and Mikkonen, in further view of Wang et al, U.S Patent No. 6,587,970 ["Wang"].

8> As to claim 2, AAPA discloses:

a host communication control unit which is connected to said host computer and communicates therewith [Figure 4B «item 206-1»];

a device communication control unit which is connected to said device and communicates therewith [Figure 4B «item 210-1»];

a main control unit which performs a relay control for relaying the data received from said host computer to said device [Figure 4B «item 208-1»];

a setting unit which inputs set information necessary for the relay [page 4 «line 24» to page 5 «line 19»]; and

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a secondary storing unit which stores resources including said set information, a control program, and character patterns from the host computer [Figure 4B «item 226» | page 4 «line 24» to page 5 «line 19»];

a status monitoring unit which periodically notifies of a self status as a self diagnosis result [page 4 «line 24» to page 5 «line 19»],

a common unit interface which is connected to said first basic unit and said second basic unit and communicates therewith [Figure 4B «item 226» | page 4 «line 24» to page 5 «line 19»];

an abnormality detecting unit which, when the abnormality is detected from a status notice of the basic unit of the present system, instructs a power-off of the basic unit of the present system, thereafter, instructs a power-on of the basic unit of the standby system [page 4 «line 24» to page 5 «line 19»],

AAPA is silent to a common unit address unit using a non-volatile memory which stores a common network address which is used for said first and second basic units nor does he disclose that the unit further transmits the common network address stored in said common unit address unit to said host communication control unit of the basic unit of the standby system, thereby allowing said common network address to be taken over.

9> Mikkonen discloses the use of common addresses between the basic units. Further, Wang discloses an abnormality detecting unit which, when the abnormality is detected from a status notice of the basic unit of the present system, instructs a power-off of the basic unit of the present system, thereafter, instructs a power-on of the basic unit of the standby

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system, and further transmits the common network address stored in said common unit address unit to said host communication control unit of the basic unit of the standby system, thereby allowing said common network address to be taken over [column 8 «lines 15-41» | column 11 «lines 36-62»]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of AAPA, Mikkonen with Wang to provide an abnormality unit that provides the common address to the basic devices when it is needed. Such a combination improves the failover process because of the shared common addresses between the basic devices.

10> Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mikkonen, in view of in view of Wang.

11> As to claim 1, Mikkonen discloses a relay apparatus which is connected to a host computer through a network and transmits data received from said host computer to a device, comprising:

a first basic unit into which a peculiar network address is set and which performs a relay control between said host computer and said device [Figure 1 «items 100a, 110a» | Figure 2 «items 100, 110, 200»];

a second basic unit into which the same network address as that of said first basic unit is set and which performs a relay control between said host computer and said device [Figure 1 «items 100b, 110e» | Figure 2 «items 100, 110, 200» where : It should be noted that while Mikkonen discloses that the devices have other addresses in addition to the identical IP

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addresses (and those extra addresses are identical as well), the claim does not exclude this possibility].

Mikkonen does not expressly disclose a common unit.

12> It should be noted that Mikkonen discloses that each basic unit contains a unit that performs the desired monitoring operations [Figure 1 «item 120» | column 3 «lines 53-64»]. Specifically, the units make one of said first basic unit and said second basic unit operative as a present system, monitors its status, and when an abnormality is detected during said monitoring operation, stops the basic unit of the present system and switches it to an operation of the basic unit of a standby system [column 2 «lines 37-51» | column 4 «lines 21-37»]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to separate the monitoring functionality present within Mikkonen's units into a separate device that performs the same functions as described by Mikkonen since it has been held that separating functionality into distinct devices that had been previously accomplished in a single device involves only routine skill in the art. *Nerwin v. Erlichman* 168 USPQ 177 (1969).

Further, Wang discloses such an embodiment where a common unit is separate from both a first and second basic unit [Figure 1 «item 160» | column 7 «lines 3-22»]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the monitoring functionality from Mikkonen's network nodes into a separate unit as taught by Wang for the well known advantages provided by a shared unit: centralizing router selection, automatic failover detection and alleviating the responsibility from Mikkonen's network nodes.



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13> Claims 2-5, 7 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mikkonen and Wang, in further view of Ould-Ali et al, U.S Patent No. 5,649,091 ["Ould-Ali"] and Li et al, U.S Patent No. 5,473,599 ["Li"].

14> As to claim 2, Mikkonen discloses that each of said first and second basic units comprises:

a host communication control unit which is connected to said host computer and communicates therewith [Figure 1 «item 110a» | column 3 «lines 9-29» where : Mikkonen's interface to the host network (computer, item 10) corresponds to a host communication control unit];

a device communication control unit which is connected to said device and communicates therewith [Figure 1 «item 110c» | column 3 «lines 9-29»];

Mikkonen does not expressly disclose a main control unit, a setting unit, a secondary storing unit, a status monitoring unit, or a common unit.

15> It should be noted that Mikkonen discloses network nodes that act as relay between host devices in one network to devices in another network [see for example, Figure 1]. A main control unit which performs a relay control for relaying the data received from said host computer to said device is thus inherent in Mikkonen's nodes. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that Mikkonen's nodes would be implemented with a unit that performs a relay operation as the nodes are relay devices.

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16> Further, in the same field of invention, Ould-Ali is directed towards a network node with redundant pieces of equipment that share a common logical address. Ould-Ali discloses first and second basic units [see Figure 1 «items BR<sub>2</sub>, BR<sub>3</sub>»], comprising:

a setting unit which inputs set information necessary for the relay [column 7 «lines 40-67» where : Ould's processor is analogous to a setting unit that retrieves the address information from the connected memory]; and

a secondary storing unit which stores resources including said set information, a control program, and character patterns from the host computer [column 7 «lines 40-67» where : Ould's memory corresponds to a storing unit].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Mikkonen's network nodes to include the setting unit and memory taught by Ould-Ali. One would have been motivated to incorporate the units and memory into Mikkonen to enable storing and setting of IP address of the network nodes' interfaces.

17> Li discloses a status monitoring unit which periodically notifies of a self status as a self diagnosis result [column 8 «lines 35-45»]. Li discloses that such functionality gives warning to other devices in the network allowing for a smoother transition to the backup devices. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Mikkonen to include Li's status monitoring unit for the stated benefit of providing a smoother transition to the backup network node.

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18> In regards to the common unit, Mikkonen discloses an abnormality detecting unit in each of the network nodes [column 3 «lines 53-67»]. Furthermore, Wang discloses:

a common unit interface which is connected to said first basic unit and said second basic unit and communicates therewith [Figure 1 «items 110, 120, 160, 165A, 165B»];

a common unit address unit using a non-volatile memory which stores a common network address which is used for said first and second basic units [column 11 «lines 36-40» | column 11 «line 63» to column 12 «line 10»]; and

an abnormality detecting unit which, when the abnormality is detected from a status notice of the basic unit of the present system, instructs a power-off of the basic unit of the present system, thereafter, instructs a power-on of the basic unit of the standby system, and further transmits the common network address stored in said common unit address unit to said host communication control unit of the basic unit of the standby system, thereby allowing said common network address to be taken over [column 8 «lines 15-41» | column 11 «lines 36-62»].

As previously stated, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to separate Mikkonen's monitoring means [Figure 1 «item 120»] from the network node and implementing them as a single common unit as taught by Wang. Such an implementation provides well known advantages such as centralized control and alleviates monitoring responsibility from the network nodes. Furthermore, implementing Wang's common unit in Mikkonen's system would enable a central controller to implement power supply control over the network nodes.

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19> As to claim 3, Mikkonen does not disclose a timer which sets a predetermined set time and is reactivated each time a periodic status notice from said basic unit is received and detects abnormality of the basic unit of the present system from time-out of said timer.

20> Mikkonen discloses an abnormality detecting unit [column 2 «lines 37-43»] but does not explicitly disclose use of a timer.

21> Use of timers to detect problems with network devices are common in the art. Further, Ould-Ali discloses using a timer which sets a predetermined set time and is activated each time a periodic status notice from said basic unit is received and detects abnormality of the basic unit of the present system from time-out of said timer [column 6 «line 60» to column 7 «line 20»]. It would have been obvious to incorporate Ould-Ali's use of a timer into Mikkonen's abnormality detecting unit to enable a passive means of detecting problems with network nodes. Such an implementation is well known and merely requires routine skill in the art.

22> As to claim 4, Mikkonen does not expressly disclose if said common network address cannot be received from said common unit upon activation by a power-on, said host communication control unit of each of said first and second basic units reads out a common network address stored in a self address ROM and sets it.

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23> Ould-Ali discloses if said common network address cannot be received from said common unit upon activation by a power-on, said host communication control unit of each of said first and second basic units reads out a common network address stored in a self-address ROM and sets it [column 7 «lines 40-50»].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Mikkonen's relay apparatus to include the memory functionality taught by Ould-Ali. Such a combination would provide Mikkonen with the ability to retrieve IP addresses for his network node interfaces from an alternative location. One would have been motivated to perform such a combination to provide a fault-tolerant way for the network nodes to retrieve their IP addresses.

24> As to claim 5, Mikkonen does not explicitly disclose the common unit, or that the first and second basic units having a power control unit.

25> Wang discloses:

said common unit has a processing system selecting switch which selects the basic unit of the present system [Figure 5 | column 18 «lines 7-20» where: the primary host computer is analogous to the basic unit];

said common unit interface instructs a power-off to the basic unit of the present system, and thereafter instructs a power-on to the basic unit selected by said processing system selecting switch in response to a notice of a power-on operation from said first basic unit or said second basic unit [column 16 «line 48» to column 17 «line 13»]; and

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each of said first and second basic units has a power control unit which notifies said common unit of the power-on operation at the time of a turn-on operation of a power switch, turns on a self power source when a power-on instruction is received from said common unit, and turns off the self power source when a power-off instruction is received from said common unit [column 8 «lines 15-41» | column 16 «lines 24-32»].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Wang's common unit and power-on/off capabilities into Mikkonen's redundancy apparatus to enable detection and failover control in a centralized controller thereby providing automatic switchover capabilities to the backup when the network node interface fails [see Wang - column 8 «lines 38-41»]. Furthermore implementing the common unit in Mikkonen's system would enable power supply control over the routers to ensure that they are no longer active on the network.

26> As to claim 7, Mikkonen discloses a plurality of devices connected to said device communication control unit of each of said first and second basic units by a common local area network [Figure 1 | column 2 «line 66» to column 3 «line 8»].

27> As to claim 12, Mikkonen does not explicitly disclose a display or a printer. However such devices are obvious and well known in the art. Mikkonen discloses a LAN connected to the redundant network nodes; it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the LAN would contain computing and printing devices as they are ubiquitous and even expected in the art.

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28> Claims 8 and 9 are rejected under Mikkonen, Ould-Ali, Li and Wang, in further view of AAPA.

29> As to claim 8, Mikkonen discloses an apparatus wherein a plurality of devices is individually connected to said device communication control unit of each of said first and second basic units [see claim 7 supra] but does not explicitly disclose that they are connected by coaxial lines through a switching mechanism.

30> AAPA discloses that it is well known in the art to have an apparatus wherein a plurality of devices such as displays and/or printers and the like are individually connected to said device by coaxial lines through a switching mechanism [Figure 4B]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the coaxial lines and switching mechanism taught by the AAPA to increase the connective functionality of Mikkonen's apparatus by allowing a wider variety of devices, such as coaxial devices, to be able to connect to his system.

31> As to claim 9, Mikkonen does not specifically disclose a coaxial communication control unit which connects a plurality of devices such as displays and/or printers and the like by coaxial lines is connected to said device communication control unit of each of said first and second basic units through a common local area network.

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32> AAPA discloses a coaxial communication control unit which connects a plurality of devices such as displays and/or printers and the like by coaxial lines is connected to said device communication control unit of each of said first and second basic units through a common local area network [Figure 4B «items 212-1 and 212-2»]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate AAPA's coaxial communication control unit into Mikkonen's system to have a central control for the coaxial units that are connected to the apparatus.

33> As to claims 13 and 14, Mikkonen does not explicitly disclose a display or a printer. However such devices are obvious and well known in the art. Mikkonen discloses a LAN connected to the redundant network nodes; it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the LAN would contain computing and printing devices as they are ubiquitous and even expected in the art.

34> Claims 15-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over AAPA, in view of Mikkonen.

35> As to claim 15, AAPA discloses: Mikkonen discloses a relay apparatus comprising:  
a first basic unit that performs a relay control between a host computer and a device  
[see Applicant's drawings & specification, for example, Figures 4, 4a | page 3 «line 21» to page 4 «line 23»]



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a second basic unit that performs a relay control between a host computer and the device [see Applicant's drawings & specification, for example, Figures 4, 4a | page 3 «line 21» to page 4 «line 23»]; and

a common unit that monitors a status of the first basic unit, and switches the first basic unit to the second basic unit when an abnormality is detected in the first basic unit [see Applicant's drawings & specification, for example, Figures 4, 4a | page 3 «line 21» to page 4 «line 23» : disclosed "coaxial switching mechanism"].

AAPA does not expressly disclose that the units have a common network device.

36> As discussed by Applicant, a problem with AAPA is the fact that the basic units have separate network addresses. Mikkonen solves this problem by providing a relay apparatus containing both basic units, each unit assigned common network addresses [Figure 1 | Figure 2 | column 4 «lines 5-20»]. Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify AAPA's basic units with Mikkonen's teachings such that they are able to share a common address. Such a modification is desirable and advantageous because it provides easier failover capability to devices such that the flow in traffic does not need to be changed as the network address remains the same [see Mikkonen, column 3 «lines 30-44»].

37> As to claim 16, AAPA discloses the host computer of the present system and host computer of the standby system are arranged through the network [Applicant's Figure 3], each of the first and second basic units stores each set information of the host computer of the present system and the host computer of the standby system [Applicant's Figures 2A,

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2B], the common unit has a host selecting switch which instructs a selection of the host computer of the present system or the host computer of the standby system [Applicant's specification, page 4 «line 24» to page 5 «line 19» : coaxial switching mechanism], and responds a selecting instruction of the host selecting switch in response to the notice of the power-on operation from the first basic unit or the second basic unit [Applicant's specification, page 5 «lines 5-19»]; and

the first basic unit or the second basic unit which received the power-on instruction from the common unit is initialized by the set information of the selected and instructed host computer and starts the relay operation [page 4 «line 1» to page 5 «line 19» : "set information and resource information of the devices" are registered and preserved].

38> As claim 17 does not teach or further define over the previously claimed limitations, it is similarly rejected for at least the same reasons set forth for claim 15.

39> Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over AAPA and Mikkonen, in further view of Wang.

40> AAPA and Mikkonen disclose a common unit that manages a common network address, but do not disclose that the common unit *provides* the address to the basic units.

41> Wang discloses a common unit address unit using a non-volatile memory which stores a common network address which is used for said first and second basic units [column

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11 «lines 36-40» | column 11 «line 63» to column 12 «line 10»]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify AAPA and Mikkonen's common unit such that it provided the common network address to the basic units as taught by Wang. Wang teaches such a combination would provide benefits including centralized address control and alleviation of address responsibility from the network nodes:

42> Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over AAPA and Mikkonen, in further view of Ould-Ali.

43> AAPA and Mikkonen disclose a second basic unit with memory but do not disclose that the second basic unit comprises a memory that stores common address information, and wherein the unit does not receive the common network address from the common unit, the second basic unit reads out the common network address from the memory.

44> Ould-Ali discloses if said common network address cannot be received from said common unit upon activation by a power-on, said host communication control unit of each of said first and second basic units reads out a common network address stored in a self-address ROM and sets it [column 7 «lines 40-50»].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify AAPA and Mikkonen's relay apparatus to include the memory functionality taught by Ould-Ali. Such a combination would provide AAPA and Mikkonen with the ability to retrieve IP addresses for network node interfaces from an alternative location. One would have been motivated to

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perform such a combination to provide a fault-tolerant way for the network nodes to retrieve their IP addresses.

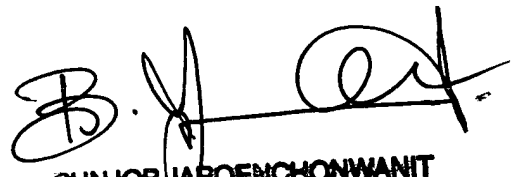
### *Conclusion*

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dohm Chankong whose telephone number is 571.272.3942. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday [7:00 AM to 5:00 PM].

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on 571.272.3913. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

DC

  
BUNJOB JAROENCHONWANIT  
PRIMARY EXAMINER